

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to diabetes management in schools;
 3 amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; providing definitions;
 4 authorizing a public school to acquire and maintain a
 5 supply of glucagon through specified means;
 6 authorizing specified health care practitioners to
 7 issue a prescription for glucagon in a public school's
 8 name; providing for the adoption of specified
 9 protocols relating to the administration of
 10 undesigned glucagon; providing requirements for the
 11 administration of undesigned glucagon; requiring
 12 parental notification after the administration of
 13 glucagon; requiring the State Board of Education, in
 14 cooperation with the Department of Health, to adopt
 15 specified rules; providing certain persons and
 16 entities with immunity from civil and criminal
 17 liability under certain circumstances; providing an
 18 effective date.

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 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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 22 **Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section**
 23 **1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:**

24 1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public
 25 school students must receive accurate and timely information

26 regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed
27 of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12
28 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory
29 rights including, but not limited to, the following:

30 (3) HEALTH ISSUES.—

31 (j) *Diabetes management*.—

32 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

33 a. "Authorized health care practitioner" means a physician
34 licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a physician assistant
35 licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or an advanced
36 practice registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.

37 b. "Participating school" means a public school which
38 maintains a supply of undesignated glucagon pursuant to this
39 paragraph.

40 c. "Undesignated glucagon" means a glucagon rescue therapy
41 approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that
42 does not require reconstitution for the treatment of severe
43 hypoglycemia in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered
44 to the patient in an emergency, including prefilled injectable
45 or nasally administered glucagon, and is prescribed in the name
46 of a public school pursuant to this paragraph.

47 2. A school district may not restrict the assignment of a
48 student who has diabetes to a particular school on the basis
49 that the student has diabetes, that the school does not have a
50 full-time school nurse, or that the school does not have trained

51 | diabetes personnel. Diabetic students whose parent and physician
52 | provide their written authorization to the school principal may
53 | carry diabetic supplies and equipment on their person and attend
54 | to the management and care of their diabetes while in school,
55 | participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to
56 | or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent
57 | authorized by the parent and physician and within the parameters
58 | set forth by State Board of Education rule. The written
59 | authorization shall identify the diabetic supplies and equipment
60 | that the student is authorized to carry and shall describe the
61 | activities the child is capable of performing without
62 | assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and
63 | urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-
64 | delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia
65 | and hyperglycemia.

66 | a. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the
67 | Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage every
68 | school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to have
69 | personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care. The
70 | State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of
71 | Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of
72 | diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to
73 | protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of
74 | diabetic supplies or equipment.

75 | b. A school district, county health department, and

76 public-private partner, and the employees and volunteers of
77 those entities, shall be indemnified by the parent of a student
78 authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment for any and
79 all liability with respect to the student's use of such supplies
80 and equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

81 3.a. A public school may acquire and maintain a supply of
82 undesigned glucagon for the purpose of treating a student
83 experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency. Undesignated glucagon
84 must be stored in a secure location on the school's premises
85 that is immediately accessible to a school nurse or other school
86 personnel trained to administer glucagon pursuant to this
87 paragraph. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in accordance
88 with the manufacturer's instructions.

89 (I) A public school may acquire and stock a supply of
90 glucagon from a wholesale distributor as defined in s. 499.003
91 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale distributor or
92 manufacturer as defined in s. 499.003 for glucagon at fair-
93 market, free, or reduced prices pursuant to a prescription
94 issued in accordance with this section.

95 (II) A public school may accept donated or transferred
96 glucagon if the glucagon is new, unexpired, manufacturer-sealed,
97 not subject to recall, unadulterated, and in compliance with
98 relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug
99 Administration. A public school may also obtain monetary
100 donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon.

101 (III) A public school may request a prescription for
102 glucagon from a county health department.

103 b. An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe
104 glucagon in the name of a public school for use in accordance
105 with this paragraph, and a licensed pharmacist may dispense
106 glucagon pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of a
107 public school for use in accordance with this paragraph.

108 c. A participating school must adopt a protocol developed
109 by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for the
110 administration of glucagon by school personnel who are trained
111 to recognize symptoms of hypoglycemia and to administer
112 glucagon. The protocol must provide guidance for administering
113 glucagon to a student with diabetes who experiences a
114 hypoglycemic emergency or whose prescribed glucagon is not
115 available on site or has expired.

116 d. A participating school must make available undesignated
117 glucagon that is able to be administered as ordered in a
118 student's diabetes medical management plan.

119 e. A school nurse or trained school personnel shall only
120 administer glucagon to a student if they have successfully
121 completed training and believe in good faith that the student is
122 experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency.

123 f. Immediately after undesignated glucagon has been
124 administered to a student, an employee of the public school
125 shall call for emergency assistance, notify the school nurse,

126 and notify the student's parent or guardian or emergency
127 contact.

128 g. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the
129 Department of Health, shall adopt rules to implement the
130 provisions of this paragraph.

131 h. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the
132 contrary, a school nurse or school personnel of a school
133 district trained in the administration of glucagon who
134 administers or attempts to administer glucagon in compliance
135 with this paragraph and s. 768.13 and the school district that
136 employs the school nurse or the trained school personnel are
137 immune from civil or criminal liability as a result of such
138 administration or attempted administration of glucagon.

139 i.(I) An authorized health care practitioner, acting in
140 good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not subject to
141 discipline or other adverse action under any professional
142 licensure statute or rule and is immune from any civil or
143 criminal liability as a result of prescribing glucagon in
144 accordance with this section.

145 (II) A dispensing health care practitioner or pharmacist,
146 acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not
147 subject to discipline or other adverse action under any
148 professional licensure statute or rule and is immune from any
149 civil or criminal liability as a result of dispensing glucagon
150 in accordance with this section.

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Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.